

LIJOU SCENIC
THEATRE.
FLOWER STREET.

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE.
and
THE FLOWER STREET
PIERROTS
GRACE WILSON,
LACE VIVYENNE, MAY MAXWELL,
AS. MACKAYE, R. H. STEPHENSON,
IN AN AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.
ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.
SEE HAND BILLS
Proprietor and Manager: **R. H. STEPHENSON**
LONDON, W.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, May 15th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

SOLICITOR ENROLLED.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster moved that Mr. Miles Rainforth Walker (who has arrived from home to join the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) be approved, admitted and enrolled as a solicitor and proctor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The motion was made under sections 21 and 22 of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance of 1871, and three affidavits had been filed. The affidavits of identity were sufficient, but Mr. Walker had left his certificate at his bankers in London, and Mr. Alabaster asked his Lordship to allow that Mr. Walker be admitted subject to its production within a reasonable time.

His Lordship—I have very much pleasure in welcoming you, Mr. Walker, to practice in this Court, and we hope you will have a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Walker—I thank you, my Lord.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT)

SCHOOL TEACHER'S CLAIM FOR SALARY AND DAMAGES.

The Full Court, composed of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), heard the appeal in the case in which Thomas O'Kane (appellant) sued the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co., Ltd. (respondents), to recover \$400.80, being as to \$350 for arrears of salary, and as to \$50 for two months' salary in lieu of notice determining the engagement of the plaintiff as a teacher of the defendant Company.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the appellant, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, represented the respondents.

Mr. Potter said this was an appeal from an order of the learned acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Hazlewood, in Chambers, and the Full Court granted leave to appeal on March 31st. In accordance with the order then made the appellant's solicitor had served a notice of motion of appeal, and had prepared a special case. The question submitted for the opinion of the Court was whether Mr. Justice Hazlewood was right in law in making the order he did. Since leave to appeal had been granted, affidavits had been filed by both Mr. Kong Sing and Mr. Gardiner. He did not know whether those affidavits were admissible on an appeal to the Full Court.

The Chief Justice—Not without leave.

Mr. Potter—They don't affect my case one way or the other, but if the Court wish them to be read I am quite willing to read them.

The Chief Justice—I suppose they are considered relevant, or they would not have been filed.

Mr. Potter—There is nothing but a dry point of law for your Lordships to decide, but if you desire it I will read them.

Mr. Justice Gompertz suggested they should be read, and Counsel proceeded to read them.

The Chief Justice—What is the point?

Mr. Potter—It is really a very short one indeed. An action was brought by Thomas O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co.

The Chief Justice—What was the action for, wrongful dismissal?

Mr. Potter said it was for \$50 for wages, and \$350 for damages in lieu of two months' notice. On March 16th the defendant's solicitor took out a summons under sections 63 and 64 of the Code, the substance of the summons being that the defendant's solicitor asked that the writ should be amended by the striking out of the defendant's name. On that summons the acting Puisne Judge made an order directing that the writ should be amended by striking out the name of the defendant, which left a writ on which there was a plaintiff and no defendant. There was no writ, as a matter of fact, once the sole defendant had been struck out. It had been suggested, apparently by the defendants, that Mr. Gardiner in some way or other brought about this procedure himself. In so way as it suggested by Mr. Gardiner that the solicitor for the defendants should take out a summons to strike out the name of the defendant from the writ. It was all very fine for Mr. Kong Sing to go about the matter in this way—although Mr. Potter was sure he meant for the best—but the appellant had to pay to the other side the cost of all these applications in Chambers. Their attitude all through was that they had got the proper defendants, and he was prepared to show that they had.

Mr. Potter contended that no defendant could ask that his name be struck out, and submitted that unless there were two defendants there could not be a misjoinder of defendants. He had been unable to find, and he did not think Sir Henry Berkeley would be able to find, any action in which a defendant had applied to strike himself out. There was no point of law taken by Mr. Kong Sing in Chambers as to why this defendant company should not continue to be defendants.

The Chief Justice said the Court was prepared to consider the question as to whether it was right to strike out the defendant.

Mr. Potter—The Court will not stay an action, and this order of the Puisne Judge is to put an end to the whole action.

The Chief Justice—Why not argue the simple point, who is the proper defendant?

Mr. Potter—I am quite prepared to deal with it that way if your Lordships wish.

Sir Henry Berkeley thought he could show that Mr. Potter had no standing in the Court to object to the proceedings of the learned Puisne Judge, and that what the Puisne Judge did was quite regular.

The Puisne Judge—It seems to me that on the material before him the acting Puisne Judge would only have made such an order if he thought both parties had come to consult him. One of them, apparently, did not mean that. If the Puisne Judge was led to giving a wrong order, it might be the duty of this Court to annul the appeal.

Mr. Potter—There was no misleading on Mr. Gardiner's part in any shape or form. Never did we agree that we would accept anybody else as defendant. It is absurd to suggest that Mr. Lan Chu Pak, as secretary of this unincorporated body, is liable.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You must find who the proper person is; it is not for us to tell you.

Mr. Potter—I submit that the learned acting Puisne Judge decided on facts on which he ought not to have decided. According to the affidavits he made as to what he had written, amended, or to strike out the defendants.

The Chief Justice—Surely the simplest thing is to argue whether the decision the Puisne Judge gave is right or wrong. We have discussed it now for a long time, and ten minutes will decide the question.

Mr. Potter—I don't know how I am to deal with this, unless it is on the facts that were before the Puisne Judge.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You have to show now that the defendants employed your client.

The Chief Justice—You have to show now that the defendant company is, as you allege, the Ellis Kadocrie Schools.

Mr. Potter said the point to be tried in the action was whether the plaintiff was employed by the defendants or not. It was clear that the defendant company was carrying on the Ellis Kadocrie Schools among other businesses. It was clear they were the proper defendants, because by their articles of association they specifically declared that part of their duties would be to carry on the Ellis Kadocrie Schools.

The Chief Justice—I think we will have to call on you, Sir Henry. We don't think there is enough material on these documents to decide the matter point blank.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that when the writ was served on the solicitor representing the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co., he pointed out to the solicitor for the plaintiff that that Corporation had been wrongfully made defendant. On receipt of that information Mr. Gardiner wrote a letter to the solicitor for the Corporation saying he understood that Mr. Kong Sing's objection to the writ was that the Corporation was not the proper party to be sued, but the Ellis Kadocrie Schools. In consequence of that letter the parties went before the Puisne Judge. He heard what each had to say as to whether or not the Corporation was rightly made a party and gave each an opportunity of bringing forward evidence for the purpose of establishing his case. The Corporation put in an affidavit by their secretary, Mr. Lau Wing Ching, which stated that the Company had not at any time entered into any contract or engagement with the plaintiff, and was not indebted to him in any sum whatsoever. By the memorandum it appeared that the Company had for one of its objects the carrying on of the Ellis Kadocrie Chinese Schools Society, but that Society had not been taken over or carried on by the Corporation, and was in no manner connected with it. The Puisne Judge had before him that distinct sworn statement. The plaintiff put in no answering affidavit, and did not deny what the Secretary had said. He made no allegation on oath. What other decision could the Puisne Judge have given?

The Chief Justice said the Court was quite clear that the order could not be maintained, not on the grounds mentioned, but on a technical ground. The costs of this appeal would be made costs in the case, because it was clear that there was a mistake. If the plaintiff chose the case must stand with the restoration of the defendants. If he did not choose to sue the other people, but if he chose to continue to sue the defendants, he sued them at his own risk.

Mr. Potter, referring to the question of costs, pointed out that the plaintiff had to pay out of his own pocket all the taxed costs for appearances in Chambers.

The Court ordered that such costs be refunded, and that the costs be made costs in the cause.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

Mr. John Galworthy, writing in *The Times* on the subject of aeroplanes in war, says:—
“Of all the varying symptoms of madness in the life of modern nations the most dreadful is this prostitution of the conquest of the air to the ends of warfare.
“If ever men presented a spectacle of sheer insanity it is now—when having at last triumphed in their struggle to subordinate to their will the unconquered element, they have straightway commenced to devote that element so heroically mastered by filling it with engines of destruction. If ever the gods were justified of their ironic smile—by the gods, it is now! Is there any thinker alive watching this still utterly preventable calamity without horror and despair? Horror at what must come of it, if not promptly stopped, despair that men can be so blind, so hopelessly and childishly the slaves of their own marvellous inventive powers. Was there ever so patent a case for smothering at birth a hideous development of the black arts of warfare; ever such an occasion for the Powers in conference to ban once and for all a new and ghastly menace?
“A little reason, a grain of common-sense, a gleam of sanity before it is too late—before vested interest and the chains of a new habit have enslaved us too hopelessly! If fresh devils be not quenched within the next few years it will be too late. Water and earth are wide enough for men to kill each other on. For the love of the sun, and stars, and the blue sky, that have given us all our aspirations since the beginning of time, let us leave the air to innocents. Not those who have eyes to see good will toward men, and the power to put that good will into practice, bestir themselves while there is yet time, and save mankind from this last and worst of all its follies?”

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN CHINA.

LECTURE TO THE CHINA SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 21st.

There was only a sparse gathering at the Carlton Hall on Thursday night, when Mr. M. T. Z. Tyan's paper on “The Educational Reform in China” was read. “The lecturer,” a brilliant young Chinese, was unable to be present, as he was attending a conference in Constantinople, so the paper was read for him by the genial honorary secretary, Mr. Byron Brennan. Perhaps the lot of the announced chairman was shared by many others, and that accounted for the small numbers present, for Mr. Arthur Dacey, Secretary of the Japan Society, had contracted to severe a cold to permit of his presiding. So the Rev. George Owen took his place and spoke of the writer of the paper as one who thoroughly understood his subject, with stores of information they could not get elsewhere, unless at the expense of immense labour.

To begin with, the lecturer explained the title of his paper and said it might be thought from that that there was no educational system in China and that the people in the country were barbarians. All he meant to convey was that China was engaged in beginning to develop her education on modern and Western lines. Dealing first of all with the old education system of China, he showed how it had been handed down from time immemorial without being altered one iota. He showed how the people were divided into literati, farmers, artisans and merchants, and added that the predominance of the literary class was responsible for the respect shown to learning. The system had been based on self-help and public schools had played hardly any part in it. Starting with the inculcation of respect for elders in the nursery the student passed to the private school supported by the clan, where the teacher was satisfied if the scholar recited the philosophies and traditional teachings accurately. Then at the age of fourteen or so he started out into the world, and, presuming he was the son of wealthy parents, he proceeded to pass through the different stages of literary examination until he became, if he could manage it, the premier scholar of the empire. Considering the respective qualities of the old system and the Western one, the lecturer said the old one being strict had some advantages, but it was not fitted for the strenuous work which believed in the survival of the fittest. The ruin of this old system, he declared, was the eight-legged essay as part of the examination machinery.

Passing to deal with the transition period, he said it was only after the China-Japan war that there came anything like a consensus of opinion in favour of a change of educational system. The Boxer outbreak hindered developments, but after that a vigorous agitation carried everything before it, till in September, 1905, the memorable edict was issued abolishing the old system of examination and the eight-legged essays and introducing Western science. Higher education continued to be the main consideration till three or four years ago, when kindergarten and preparatory schools began to spring up. As showing the progress, he quoted statistics showing that in 1908 there were a million students, and last year the number had increased by three hundred thousand. Further statistics showed what rapid developments had been made in all directions in China, under the administration of Yuan Shi Kai, and the writer said he had no doubt other parts of the empire could show similar results. The curricula of the Chinese schools and colleges, he declared, were similar to those of like institutions in Europe and America, and it was noticeable how great attention was paid to physical education, in the belief in the adage “Mens sana in corpore sano.” Another healthy sign was the establishment of schools for the sons of nobles and peers. The highest classes had come splendidly to the front in giving prizes and otherwise encouraging the schools. This was a great advantage, for, as Confucius said, “The relations between superiors and inferiors is like that of the wind and the grass. The grass must bend when the wind blows across it.” So if the sons of the nobility took up so heartily this task of remodelling the education of China, the task would not be so herculean as it seemed. He quoted at length from the writings of Mr. Valentine Chirol to prove how excellent these noble schools are.

Dealing with the rush for Western learning that had now set in, he regretted that it had led many to discard altogether their classical histories and literature and to fly to ephemeral European literature. To remedy this the study of the national literature and history was now compulsory in the public schools. As to the future, it must be remembered that China was poor, but that would not be the case when her resources were developed, for the empire they had engineering classes in the imperial universities. In this connection he instanced the splendid work done at the university of Shansi established by Dr. Timothy Richard. Taking them all in all, in a very few years educational establishments of China would be second only to those of Europe and America. Turning to women, he declared the old idea that ignorance was a virtue in women had been abandoned in China, and public opinion was swinging round to the view that the education of women must proceed alongside that of men. There had been trouble at first in the new schools of China, for the students were filled with ill-digested notions of liberty and jibbed at magisterial authority, while on the other hand the teachers were often overbearing and failed to recognise the situation. But now the

men in charge were men of experience, calculated to win the respect if not the hearts of the students. It was a healthy sign of the times to see these boys and girls showing their patriotism by opposing opium smoking, foot-binding, and domestic slavery. As to missionaries and China, he declared that in the last five years missionary effort had been much better understood, and the relations between missionaries and the Chinese had greatly improved. Among the new schemes singled out for praise were the Yale School, and the scheme for the Hongkong University, while a word of eulogy was added as to the German university at Tsingtan, and the return of the balance of the Boxer indemnity of the United States. Having dealt with the reasons why fewer students were being sent to Japan—nowadays and more to America and elsewhere, the writer made an eloquent appeal to Englishmen to treat China with sympathy in this great problem and concluded, “China has crossed the rubicon and you may be sure she will not turn back.”

The CHAIRMAN warmly praised the paper, as did several other speakers who joined in the discussion. Sir WALTER HILLIER hesitated about joining in because the paper suggested so many points to him. He must say, however, that he had watched the movement in China with interest and had seen its deterioration with disappointment. But he sympathised warmly with China and earnestly hoped that China would develop a system thoroughly satisfactory to the education of her vast population.

A Chinese student replied vigorously to the critics and added his opinion that it was better to educate China first before talking of Christianising her. Mr. PLATT criticized the actions of the students on political and other matters, but Professor CALDECOTT warmly defended the Chinese administrators, and pointed out that the enormous scope of the task in which they were engaged excused the inevitable blunders that occurred.

Burgess-General EVATT also defended the Chinese and deplored the lack of foresight among Western nations in view of this developing empire in the East. As to the students, he reminded his hearers that in Europe the Renaissance, the Reformation and the French revolution all were attended by incidents that history declared were excessive—yet the net result was most important for the world. He regretted to hear from an Oxford man that there was a feeling in the older universities of Oxford and Cambridge in favour of excluding Chinese. That would be a fatal error for these universities, but Edinburgh would receive them with open arms, and so would the American universities. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman.

“FOREIGNERS THE BETTER MEN.”

A GLASGOW SHIPPING FIRM'S VIEW.

There is great irritation, writes our London correspondent, over the declaration of Messrs. Glen & Company, the Glasgow shipowners, that they employ Chinese on their ships because they are the better men. They declared to the secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union that John Chinaman is more sober and reliable, and the Union would be better employed in training a better type of British seaman than in protesting against Asiatics, especially as the reasons for employing the latter were not connected with saving money; in fact the firm would pay considerably higher wages to Chinese than Britishers.

Other shipping experts, however, deny that the best type of British sailors are to be beaten anywhere. It is among the men on the tramp steamers, they say, that the bad element is to be found, and the shipping regulations in force nowadays are such as tend to enable such men to shirk discipline.

As to Chinese sailors, the officials of the National Sailors' Union scoff at their reliability or steadiness as compared with the Britisher, and they quote case after case in which there have been mutinies among the Chinese.

The fact remains that there is an agitation in every British port around our shores for restrictions against the employment of Chinese.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

Lisbon, April 19th.

The law for the Separation of Church and State is now ready. It will be finally discussed by the Council of Ministers to-night, and will be decreed next Friday or Saturday. The Minister of Justice, Senhor Costa, has handed me a copy of the new law and I subjoin a summary of its principal points.

Entire liberty is conceded to all religions from the date of the promulgation of Separation. The Catholic religion ceases to be the religion of the State, and henceforth all Churches will be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, are to be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1 next the Government ensures the same stipends as they are now receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship are ceded by the State to the clergy, free of all expense, and all Portuguese and foreign clergy now exercising religious functions will continue as hitherto in their offices. As regards new appointments, however, the consent of the Portuguese Government will first have to be obtained.

All religious property which is proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, will be respected, and the British and other foreign seminaries will be allowed to remain as hitherto. Their members, however, will not be allowed to walk in the streets in priestly vestments. As the State will not recognize the Catholic religion it will offer no opposition to the marriage of priests. In case of death a part of the pensions will revert to the parents, widow, or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate. The provisions respecting the pensions of priests will take effect as from July 1 next.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steam trawler *Hoi Fung*, 195 tons gross register, which has been built in England for the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., underwent a successful trial trip on 15th ult. and sailed on April 28th for Hongkong. She is expected to call at Gibraltar, Port Said, Colombo and Singapore, and the voyage out will probably take 55 days.

It is reported from Nagasaki that the N.Y.K. have under consideration the construction of six steamships, each to be of 7,000 tons, in order to replace the vessels *Eaba Maru*, *Tango Maru*, *Sato Maru*, *Shinano Maru* and *Kamakura Maru* which have lately been condemned as obsolete.

Messrs. Lamko & Rogge in their latest Freight Circular say the freight market all through the fortnight has been ruling exceedingly quiet, and although there is not much of a demand, still some freights not leaving sufficient margin to owners, remain unanswered. Tonnage trading South is very light, and if only inquiries from the usual quarters, especially Saigon, would come forward and help to accelerate resumption of chartering business, rates should immediately stiffen considerably. Unfortunately there is a great scarcity of grain at Saigon, and prospects for this month loading are poor. Latest reports from the North are also not very encouraging if the rice export from the Yangtze ports does not increase sufficiently to keep liners well employed in their own sphere.

Changes in the command of North German Lloyd steamers were announced recently by Colrich & Co., New York agents of the Company, as follows:—Capt. P. Wotter, who superintended the construction of the *George Washington*, the largest German steamship afloat, and who has been in command since that vessel was commissioned, has been appointed chief-inspector at Genoa, Italy. He will be succeeded in the command of the *George Washington* by Capt. Charles Polack, who for a number of years has commanded the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. Capt. E. Dahl will take command of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, and will be succeeded on the *Friedrich der Grosse* by Capt. G. Meiners, who has had command of the *Derflinger* in the China service of the company. The changes are all regarded as promotions.

The Java-China-Japan Company's steamer *Typanos* on the way up to Japan noticed a Japanese fishing vessel, the *Nanyo-maru* (17 tons), in distress off Formosa on the 27th ult. She immediately approached the vessel and rescued the crew of 35 and three passengers who were taken to Yokohama and handed over to the Harbour Police. The *Japan Gazette* says the fishing vessel, owned by one Nakamura of Kumamoto Prefecture, had been fishing off the Loobos before the 24th ultimo, and, encountering a dense fog and heavy seas, was carried away to a point twenty miles off Formosa.

In a note upon the increasing trade in American machinery with Japan, the American Consul in Kobe points out that the establishment of a Japanese steamship line on the North Pacific between the United States and Japan makes it possible for goods from the States as far east as New York to be delivered in Japan in about one month, while the freight for transport is much less than the charges on exports from Europe via the Suez Canal. Machinery from Great Britain cannot be delivered under four months, while goods from Germany cannot be delivered under about five months. The Consul adds that buyers of machinery in Japan seem now to prefer cheapness to quality.

THE REAL MILITARY PROBLEM.

Dealing with this subject and its solution in the *National Review* for April, Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Colman, G.C.B.E., has the following remarks on Compulsory Service:

“The question whether compulsory service will, or will not injuriously affect the first line, the voluntary regular Army, is not susceptible of solution by proof at the present time. Such experience as we have has does not point to possible injury to the regular Army, and it is difficult to see why the training of boys and young men, engendering as it must do a pride in themselves and greater physical efficiency, should discourage them from making the Army a profession, especially if they know that service therein led to advantages in civil life. On the contrary, the more widely spread military training is the greater the prospect of obtaining large numbers of recruits. Precisely the same idea runs through Mr. Haldane's scheme and that of Lord Roberts, viz., the popularising of military service, only the former would like to do it by a method of a limited kind that can never give the numbers required, while the latter would apply the principle of service for the country to everyone alike. It seems to be almost a logical conclusion that the training of the nation to arms, “a nation in arms,” as Mr. Haldane desires it should be, would be the most powerful stimulus to recruiting for the regular Army. And why should compulsory service for home defence hurt the Navy? Those who choose the Navy as a profession would be exempt from the land defence scheme, and so would those who desire to enter extension of training schools for the naval and military services would be of great national benefit, and often when passing the Duke of York's School in the days of its occupation I have thought what a wonderful advantage it would be to the Army and to the country at large if we could have such an institution in every county. There are many other arguments in favour of universal service, but they are familiar to most people, and need not be repeated. It would mean the regeneration of the nation and the peace of Europe, for there will be no peace if we are not strong enough.”

“Let us not only support the Territorial force with all our strength, but do our utmost to get the people of England to accept the conditions of universal service, by which alone that force can be made a full and complete power for defence, with the capacity and the will for the expansion of the overseas Army. International arbitration deservedly finds a high place in the mind of all men at the present moment, but its success depends after all upon the power to insist upon the keeping of the peace. With a supreme Navy and a national Army England could ensure the peace of Europe, and indeed of the world. Such a great ambition cannot be achieved without a great sacrifice, and some day the nation may decide that it shall be made.”

INTIMATIONS

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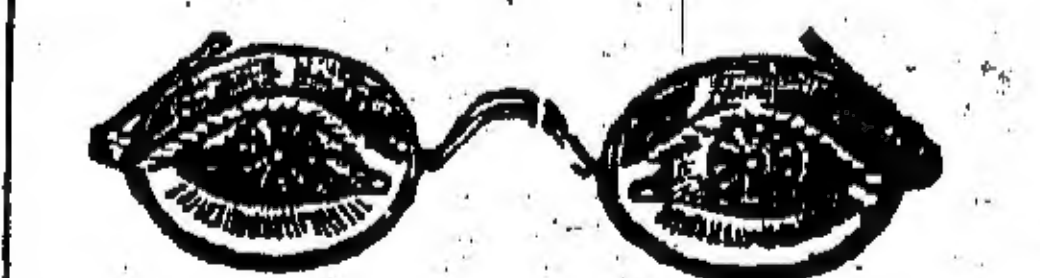
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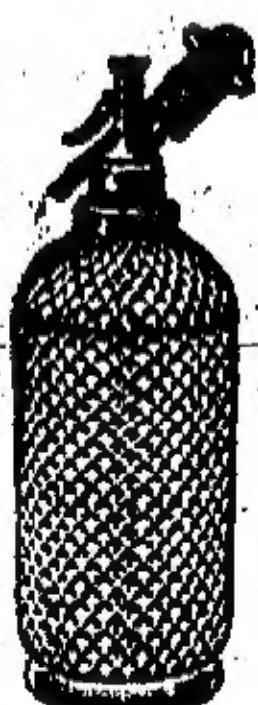
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which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.

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WHOLESALE PRICE—

SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.

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This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

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CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

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MORMONISM AT HOME.

THE "SOVEREIGN STATE" AND
ITS COLONIES.

By a correspondent of the Times:—
The discovery of the California placer, the exploration of the Comstock Lode, the foundation of the State of Deseret—these are the three pivotal events in the economic history of the Far West. But for the adventurous gold-seekers who sought round Cape Horn or took the far more difficult and dangerous overland journey, California might have remained a Spanish colony as long as Cuba—in which case the question of the ownership of the whole Pacific slope from San José up to Juanua and northward to the Behring Straits might have been answered by destiny in another way. But for the finding of the Comstock Lode by placer-miners from California who had worked eastward through the mountains in search of "poor man's diggings" (i.e., deposits of dust gold which could be mined with the help of a rooker and a little water), and were slow to discover the true value of the find, the exploitation of the mineral resources of the whole of Silverado might have been reserved for a later generation. The great inventions without which mining could not have become a permanent industry in the mountain States—for example, the square sett which initiates the wax cell of a honeycomb, and the V-shaped flume, the endless trough with its rollers, water to abolish friction, by means of which the Far Eastern hills have been stripped of the timber indispensable for mining—were all thought out in Virginia City, the creation of the Comstock's wealth; and it must also be remembered that much of the capital used for establishing the mining camps of the less accessible portions of Nevada, of Colorado, and Idaho actually came out of the amazingly rich "bonanzas" or deep-laying pockets of the great lode. Yet it is probably true to say that the foundation of the Mormon principality (which is to this day something of an imperium in imperio) in the midst of deserts a thousand miles ahead of the slowly-advancing front of western agricultural settlement meant more to the "big country" beyond the Great Lakes than all the achievements of the pioneer of placer-mining and rock-mining. The Mormon settlers were the first to explore the possibilities of farming on irrigated lands, and wherever "wet farming" is practised to-day in the semi-arid areas of the States, Western Canada, and Northern Mexico profitable use has been made of the lessons the Latter-day Saints learnt by experiment and experience. To live in comfort and provide for their growing community it was necessary to make their desert blossom like the rose, and this they succeeded in doing at a time when, except here and there in the oldest countries of the Old World, the modern methods of irrigation were utterly unknown. Americans, who know the history of their Western heritage, must needs be grateful to the Mormon pioneers for the part they played in the conquest of the Western wilderness, and for that reason—and also, perhaps, there is a tendency in the United States to believe that a man has a right to his own morality as well as to his own religion—are inclined to deal gently with those who still uphold the doctrine of the "celestial marriage" by precept, even by practice. Moreover, it is generally believed in the United States that polygamy as practised in Utah is a vanishing institution, bound to disappear as the "Gentiles" increase in numbers and wealth within the limits of the State's territory and the pressure of external opinion is more strongly felt by the old-fashioned Mormons. Hence, no doubt, are the reasons why the addition of a class expressly forbidding polygamous marriages to the written Constitution of the United States has not yet been made a party question or even seriously discussed in Congress.

CELESTIAL MARRIAGES.
It seems certain that polygamy was no part of the original Mormon creed. Mormonism was one of the innumerable sects and impostures produced in the "burnt-over areas" of New England (that is to say, the regions subject to successive revivals), many of which were transplanted into the West and flourished for a time, only to die what may be called a natural death when immigrants came in from the Middle States of the Atlantic seaboard. The history of these delusions and impostures (generally one finds the deluded person and the impostor working in partnership) has yet to be written; it is a curious chapter in the annals of Americanism, which seems to have been carefully ignored for the same public reasons which have led to the falsification of the account compiled for the use of school-children of the War of Independence. Of all these fantastic aberrations, Mormonism is the only one which took root and grew luxuriantly; owing, no doubt, to the fact that after the failure to foster it past the seeding stage at Nauvoo in the pathway of westward migration it was transplanted into a soil so remote and so inaccessible that a sufficient period was ensured for bringing the wood to maturity. In the early stages of the Mormon propaganda, which was based on the dreary and idiotic parody of the Bible supposed to have been read off from the Ziphok plates through the famous pair of magic spectacles, it was not easy to distinguish the missionaries sent to the Eastern States and England from the more fervent and self-satisfied types of the Methodist. They seem to have been welcomed with some cordiality in the West of England, where in the sixties they made many converts. Their "love-feasts" did not differ in any appreciable degree from the communion of Primitive Methodist preachers, and what has been called "The Marseille of Mormonism"—

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning! The Latter-day glory begins to come forth; The visions and blessings of old are returning. The angels are coming to visit the earth. We'll sing and we'll shout with the armies of heaven, Hosannah! Hosannah! to God and the Lamb. All glory to them in the highest be given.

Henceforth and for ever: Amen and Amen—might have been printed without offence in almost any hymnal used by Dissenters. During the sixties, however, additions were made to the Mormon system of theology (if the use of such words in such a connection may be pardoned) by means of the "revelations" promulgated from time to time by Brigham Young to the community of the Latter-day Saints. The most notable of these additions was the theory of the celestial marriage. Space was thronged, so the congregation of the faithful were informed, with souls seeking the body without which they could not in any way enjoy their salvation. It was a poetical idea such as would appeal to the inhabitants of the many-voiced listening solitudes of the Far West. Then came the practical application of this strange picture of the darkness of night crowded with crying souls seeking the gate into heaven. It was every man's duty to help as many as possible of these souls to pass through the outer gate, and the duty of every woman (since she herself was the outer gate) to co-operate in the task of adding to the population of heaven. From the first the

leaders of Mormonism had thrust women into a far worse place than man: she was created, so they taught, for man's pleasure and to be his humble servant. Now it appeared that she was "saved" to some husband among the Latter-day Saints in order that she might have children. The doctrine regarding celestial marriages appeared in the *Middle-west Star* in January, 1853; it was said to have been "given to Joseph Smith, the seer, in Nauvoo, July 12, 1843." Unquestionably, this horrible document, with its references to the Old Testament, was concocted by Brigham Young, whose nature was (1) to add a new and attractive carnal-minded propaganda among the Mormons in the population of his State of Deseret, which he hoped, to judge by the message he sent later on to Virginia City and other settlements east of the mountains, would include the whole of the Inner West. Brigham Young's political ambitions were in many respects comparable with those of Paul Kruger: like the latter, he treated those who were not of his way of religious thinking as outlanders, and underlaid its frontiers of the civilization that was advancing the end to envelop and destroy his petty principality. There are many points of similarity in the characters of these two men, neither of whom was lacking in certain elements of greatness. For example, both of them had an itching palm and filled it plentifully.

THE PROGRESS OF POLYGAMY.

The revelation concerning polygamy ("the patriarchal order of matrimony," as it is called in the actual document) has never been abrogated by the Mormon Church. It is difficult to say what extent it has been acted on. There can be doubt, however, that the vast majority of Mormons in Utah and in the many Mormon colonies in the surrounding States have contented themselves with the statutory allowance of a single wife. Polygamy has always been a rich man's luxury; the pleasure and prerogative of the dignitaries who had a share of the wealth accumulated by means of the tithe and, later, by the large land settlement schemes engineered by their ecclesiastical organization. The tribute paid by States as far as Utah and California and outside the territorial limits of the United States does not represent the whole of the profit gathered in by the Mormon Church in its capacity as a colonization company. The lands on which these settlements have been planted were bought or won and retailed at a much higher price per acre in some cases at a profit of 400 per cent. to 500 per cent. to the settlers. It would be interesting to know how much of the huge gains from this source have gone into the coffers of the Church, and how much has been collected—as commission—by its leaders. A portion has been spent in procuring the favour of the members of the State Legislatures in the surrounding States, where the Mormon vote—a bi-partisan minority wherever there is some likelihood of an attack on their Church—has a political value out of proportion to its numerical strength.

But, to return to the question of the practice of polygamy, it is certain that it is a rich man's luxury. It is also certain that those who still have the courage and the income to contract celestial marriages obtain advancement in the councils of the Church (which also involves opportunities of easy money-making) much more readily than those who avoid them. And it is not denied even by the apologists for Mormonism that these marriages are still contracted by the younger members of the families who have been closely associated with the governance of the Mormon empire in imperio since its foundation, and form a wealthy and socially prominent aristocracy in these latter days. The "celestial households" of these men are to be found at Foresthill and Bountiful, suburbs of Salt Lake City, and in some of the towns to the south. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that some of the leaders of the Mormon society have wives in the remote colonies founded on irrigated areas in the last 20 years.

Some years ago the writer visited Salt Lake City, and naturally endeavoured to ascertain whether the tales he had heard regarding the open practice of polygamy were correct. It was impossible, however, to obtain trustworthy information; "Gentiles" who had lived in the city for years had no exact knowledge, or, what seemed more probable, did not wish to disclose the loss of business connections by divulging uncomfortable facts to a passing stranger. The younger Mormons, however, many of whom were cultured men, were more communicative. They did not, of course, deny that the men who had made polygamous marriages since the manifesto of 1890, which declared them unnecessary to salvation, still maintained their numerous households. Nor did they deny that a few polygamous marriages still took place. "Perhaps a dozen in a year," said one informant, who had been educated at Yale. But it was possible on one or two occasions to catch them in a rather subtle trap. When asked if the "red lamp," the danger-light of prostitution in other American cities, was frequent in Salt Lake City, they would invariably reply in the negative. But why was it so? Because (twice the answer took this form) the "social evil" is impossible in a Mormon community; the help of the police is not required to suppress it. "Is that because the social evil has been legalized, so to speak, and even sanctioned by your Church—so that no woman need descend to the last resource?" To this question a dubious and hesitating answer was returned, which left the visitor with a strong impression, almost amounting to a conviction, that polygamy was more widely practised than his informant cared to admit, and also that the necessity of covering it up was generally recognized.

POLITICAL MORMONISM.

The "sovereign State" of Utah is still controlled, politically speaking, by the Mormon Church. It is true the "Gentiles" must now be in a majority, but the wealth of the Mormon leaders and their enormous influence, invariably exerted against business men (residents or transients) who "talk against Zion," still enable them to control an easily corrupted State Legislature. Moreover, they still possess, as has been pointed out, a good deal of political influence in the other "Irrigation States." This subterranean political power is all that survives of Brigham Young's State of Deseret, which was to swallow up the West and then devour the East, digesting them at its leisure. But will this insubstantial State survive the unceasing influx of immigrants from the unsympathetic world outside? Not unless it can add sufficiently each year to the numerical strength of the faithful. In Utah the new settler, male or female, has a vote after five years' residence, and it is to be expected that the power of Mormonism rather than to supply the missionaries have been extending their propaganda in England and the Scandinavian countries. In the Mormon settlements in the south-west corner of Alberta no evidence can be found for believing that polygamy is practised or advocated. The writer knows those interesting settlements well, and could never find even *prima facie* evidence for such a belief.

At the present moment the foregoing remarks may seem to be in the nature of an apology for a "peculiar people," who, like the Aborigines, have striven to cut themselves off from Western civilization. There is a disposition to preach a crusade against the Mormon missionaries. There is an evil cause and doomed to failure. But evil causes are apt to prosper if they can add to the list of their deluded martyrs, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the justifiable indignation of Englishmen whose womenfolk have been approached by these propagators of a religious imposture will choose the wiser and more dignified way of dealing with the latter. Otherwise Mormonism will get the advertisement it requires. Indeed, it has got it already.

COMPANY MEETING.

SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATE
COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Second Annual General Meeting of this Company was held recently at the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. H. Alston presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Sydney H. Smith) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate.

The Chairman observed that the crop turned out most satisfactorily. The estimate originally put forward was 350,000lb. In the middle of the year receipts were increasing so much that the estate staff raised the estimate to 370,000lb., while the actual crop harvested was 384,440lb. The majority of the crop was secured from the older fields, Nos. 1 to 7, of 574 acres. The directors had given in the report the yield of the various fields, and he thought that this was very useful and most interesting information. The older fields, Nos. 1 to 4, in areas about 350 acres, gave the very large yield of 870lb. per acre, against 58lb. in 1909. The yield of the 23 acres which were only planted in 1903 and 1904 was most satisfactory, being 572lb. per acre, against 242lb. in 1909. With regard to the new field containing 141 acres, tapping was only commenced in 1909, and yielded then only 21lb. per acre, but in 1910 there was a yield of 154lb. per acre. As regarded working expenditure and their profit and loss account on the working, a sum of over £5,000 was spent on acreage from which the company had obtained no yield at all. That £5,000 practically amounted to 22 per cent. on the capital of the company, and for that reason, therefore, nothing had yet been written off to the reserve fund. He had before him particulars of the measurements of the trees taken from month to month in the various fields, and the growth might, he thought, be considered very satisfactory.

THE FUTURE.

As to the future and the increase of their area, they started during 1910 a clearing of 500 acres and another of 600 acres; and of this area 350 acres and 30 acres respectively were opened during 1910, and in January, 1911, 50 acres of the 500-acre clearing and 30 acres (the balance of the 600-acre clearing) were completed. It was also proposed further to clear and plant about 140 acres of jungle belts lying between the present fields and to clear up the swamps distributed over the estate. Their programme for buildings was rather a heavy one for the coming year. The plant in the old factory had now been duplicated, and the new factory was completed and was just about to be started. They were therefore now well in a position to deal with the increasing crops. In connection with factory work and the manufacture of rubber, they were really very ignorant yet, and it was quite possible that other methods of preparation would be discovered which would be found more serviceable, cheaper, and produce an article more in accord with the wants of the manufacturer. The company in a way had an advantage, in that, having sold their crop for the current year, prepared in the particular manner they were now adopting, they could wait and see what would be the outcome of present experiments in the manufacture of rubber.

THE CURRENT YEAR'S ESTIMATE.

With respect to the estimate for the current year, it had been put down at 430,000lb., but the directors thought that the estimate was a cautious one. Owing to the severe drought which had existed since the beginning of the year their crop to the end of March did not show that increase which they had anticipated. He was glad to say that they had received a wire from Klang to say that rains had fallen, and that the trees were responding to the moisture, but the effect of this would hardly be seen in the crop for this month, and he hoped the shareholders would not be disappointed if the month's crop should not be as large as they might have anticipated. In the current year part of the yield would be got from about 450 acres of young clearing. Of the 400,000lb. sold at six rupees per lb. delivered in Colombo, up to the 16th inst. 50,000lb. had been delivered and paid for in Colombo. The terms of that contract were that it included all the rubber produced, with a proviso that the black should not exceed 2 per cent. of the whole quantity. In the case of Seremban their manufacture was so carefully done that he thought they might look for practically the whole crop to be delivered up to 400,000lb. under the contract. As to the crop of 1910, the amount of black manufactured was only 1.38 per cent. He thought that the company owed the shareholders very much to the staff of superintendents working on the property. They regretted the retirement of Mr. Mansergh, but they could congratulate themselves on the appointment of Mr. P. V. N. Farquharson, who took over the management from the beginning of the year, and was now in charge of the company's properties. In conclusion, the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. B. B. Heinley, in seconding the motion, stated that he visited the Seremban estate in the middle of February last, and his impression was that it was one of the finest in Malaya. He thought that the shareholders had a very valuable property. (Cheers.) The Chairman, in answer to questions, stated that he did not fear drought provided it was too long, as the feeding of the trees undoubtedly strengthened them. Directly any forward sale was made the shareholders would be advised of it by the board. He added that it was their intention to pay interim dividends from time to time as funds were available. The motion was unanimously adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a final dividend, payable forthwith, of 21½ per cent., less income-tax, making the dividend for 1910 36½ per cent., or 7s. 3d. per share, and releasing the retiring directors and auditors. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil. "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over the E. and N.E. coast of China and in W. Japan.
Pressure is high over N. China, and relatively low over the N. part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the South of Japan.
Fresh to strong E. winds and unsettled squally weather must be expected over the northern shores of China Sea.
Note—A slight earthquake was felt this morning at 4.41 a.m. Standard Time. The initial shock was followed 15 seconds later by a stronger one, which lasted 4 seconds.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between—
Hongkong and Taiwan.
South coast of China between—
Hongkong and Hainan.
• E. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between—
Hongkong and Hainan.
South coast of China between—
Hongkong and Hainan.
• E. winds, fresh.



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WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

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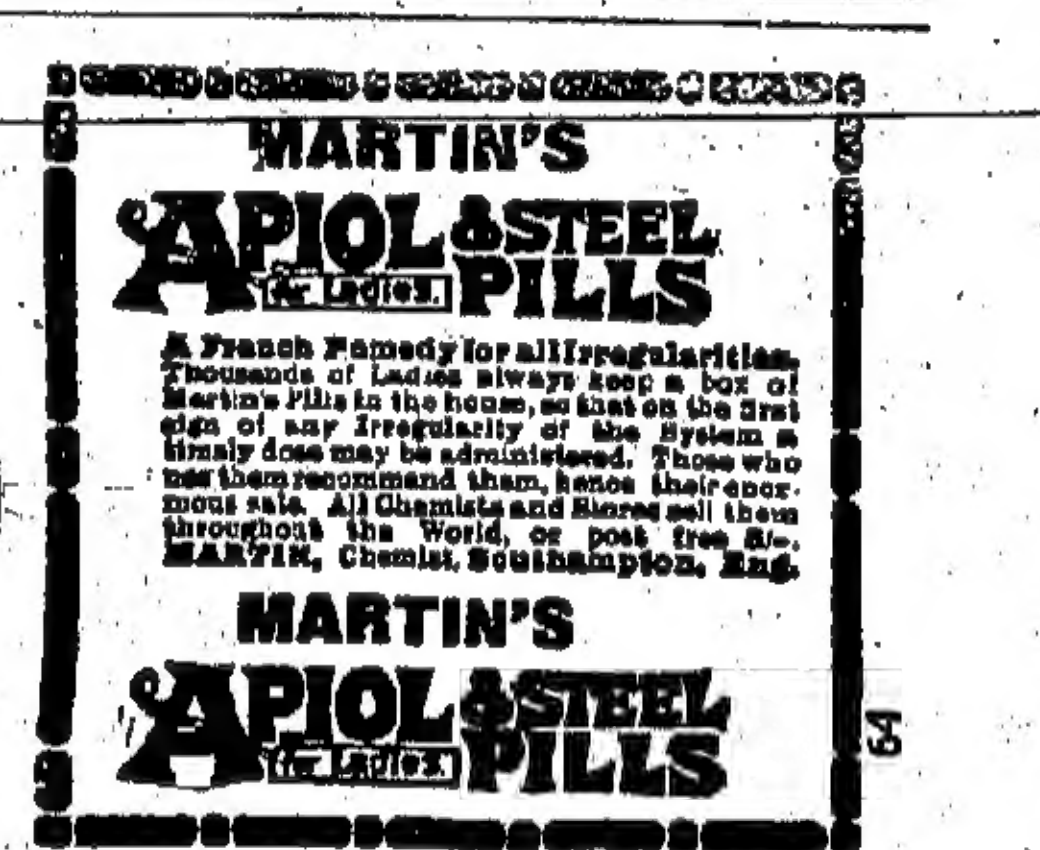
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

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IMITATIONS.

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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Annual Sale Exceeds

30,000,000 BOTTLES.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 16th to 22nd, 1911.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height ft. in.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height ft. in.
Tues.	16	10 11	6 9	10 38	3 2
Wed.	17	1 0	3 9	5 57	1 3
Thurs.	18	10 34	6 8	4 4	1 4
Fri.	19	10 59	6 6	7 41	1 5
Sat.	20	10 59	high	8 44	1 6
Sun.	21	0 20	6 1	9 47	1 6
Mon.	22	1 40	5 7	10 43	1 6
		5 30	5 5	11 28	1 6

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 15th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.89	29.85
Temperature	81	74	73
Humidity	82	84	81
Wind Direction	South	East	East
Force	2	3	3
Weather	op	bc	bc
Rain		0.48	

Highest open air Temperature on 14th. 83

Lowest open air Temperature on 14th. 76

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SICILIA Capt. C. H. Watkins	11 A.M., 17th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	POONA Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.	About 19th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 27th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA Capt. W. R. Le Mare	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"KIUKANG"	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

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HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Beach	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
"JAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days)

"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	WED'DAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
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DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"SHIPSHING"	Thursday, 18th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 21st May, D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 22nd May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wed'day, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANGSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SCANDIA ...	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA ...	4th June
S.S. SEGOVIA ...	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA ...	1st July
S.S. SILESIA ...	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LARSEN ...	28th July

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HOMEWARD.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SACHSEN ...	25th May
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BAYERN ...	25th May
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ARCADIA ...	1st June
For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. FREIBURG ...	9th June
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SCANDIA ...	23rd June
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SITHONIA ...	25th June

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	13,000	SUNDAY, 23rd May, at Noon
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	13,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.
All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and on HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.
To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomacy, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Corps of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th June, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th June, at 1 P.M.
On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. \$45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " \$45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.
THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO).
Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICO, N. PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, YALPABAISSO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" YALPABAISSO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call. TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOI	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 24th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

703]

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON. E.C. 6E2]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B.
=
B E E R.

"Just Try It"

[42]

Titan
ELEKTRIZITÄTS
ACTIENGESellschaft
BERGERHOF RHLD.
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRIC GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

AUGUST FOMM LEIPZIG = R
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
MACHINES
AND
PRESSES
FOR
PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

H O E H L

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN route to EUROPE.

The *Chienan*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 8.00 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Dorflinger*, with the German Mail of the 19th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 2 p.m.

The *Chinlan*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Kobe, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tazawa	<i>Tacoma Maru</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hailan</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	<i>Arcton Apar</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Arcton Apar</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	<i>Arcton Apar</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Mauritius	<i>Michael Jolson</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	<i>Tamara</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	<i>Colombo Maru</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Sopernik</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Scandia</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.

Swatow	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Sooku Maru</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Hainan</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	<i>Scandia</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	<i>Kinkiang</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin and Weihaiwei	<i>Chipsing</i>	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	<i>Luchow</i>	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hainan</i>	Friday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOYAMA, SHIMODA, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Persia</i>	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.30 A.M.
		No late fee
		Letters ... Noon

Koror, Yap, Ulai, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Nawa, Rabaul, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	<i>Germania</i>	Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Angkor, Krichi, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberthshof, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	<i>Prins Sigismund</i>	Friday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	<i>Tjibodas</i>	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	<i>Loongang</i>	Saturday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Tientsin	<i>Huichow</i>	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	<i>Zafiro</i>	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOYAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	<i>Express of Japan</i>	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.30 A.M.
		No late fee
		Letters ... 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	<i>Australia</i>	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.30 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		No late fee
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	<i>Devanah</i>	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.30 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		No late fee
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	<i>St Albans</i>	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
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COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 15th.
ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	194
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
Credits, at 4 months' sight	194
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	194
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	230
Credits, at 4 months' sight	234
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	186
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44
ON HONKONG:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 50 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Pence	87
ON MANILA:—	
On demand	77
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	109
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	14
ON HAIPOH:—	
On demand	1
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	84
ON HONGKONG:—	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tola	\$37.00
Silver, per oz.	24
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$5.55 discount
Chinese ... 10	\$7.22
Hongkong ... 20	\$6.67
Hongkong ... 10	\$7.05

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 15th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$897.5, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$89, buyers
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$7.
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tia. 50	all	Tia. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tia. 75	all	Tia. 48.
Leeo-Kung-Mow Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia. 100	all	Tia. 57.
Soo Choo Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tia. 80	all	Tia. 20.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$2.7.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$74, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	Tia. 100	all	Tia. 62.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tia. 100	all	Tia. 79, sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$20	all	\$5, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$19.5, sales
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$115.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$75.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$11.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$16.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16.5, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$7.5, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7.5, buyers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$180.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$118, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$10	all	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$10	all	\$325, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	Tia. 157, x.d.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$10	all	\$915.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	14,000	\$10	all	\$190, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	all	\$93, buyers
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$54, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	\$25, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	\$10	all	Tia. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$10	all	\$47.
Mining.—				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fos. 250	all	\$700.
Bank Australia Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.30.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$11.10, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$99, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$10, sales & sol.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$29.5, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$6.5, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$9.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$15.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3.10, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5.5, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12 x div. buy.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	190,000 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300.
RUBBER.—				
Para Rubber in London	Daily Wire	4/9 per lb, firmer		
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tia 767,200	Tia 250	7% p. annum	Par.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE IDEAL LIGHT.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES

IT EFFECTS ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS in electric light bills.
IT RENDERS ELECTRIC LIGHT ABSOLUTELY THE CHEAPEST ILLUMINANT, and thus brings this mode of lighting within reach of all.
IT PAYS FOR ITSELF in about 150 hours on account of its great current-saving properties.
THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 HOURS LIGHT FOR ONE PENNY.
THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP gives 25 hours light for the consumption of one unit of current.
THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that period its initial c.p. is practically undiminished.
IT CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per Hefner candle-power as against 4 watts consumed by a carbon filament lamp.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IS ON EVERY BULB.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

IT DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after 2,000 hours' burning.
IT DOES NOT, although its initial cost is more, prove as expensive as an ordinary CARBON LAMP, for it lasts FOUR times as long, and consumes one-quarter the current ALL THE TIME.
IT DOES NOT require any special installing, burns in any position on any lighting circuit and its existing lampholders, THE OSRAM LAMP DOES NOT BLACKEN.
IT DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM LAMP, although giving four times the light of a carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any extent. It is added to its other advantages, makes it the ideal lamp for private houses.
THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT take as much current as the Enclosed Arc Lamp, and is rapidly displacing this latter form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost and cheaper to maintain.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" (Patent G.E.C., nothing more) IS ON EVERY BULB.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk



GUARANTEED
FULL CREAM.
LARGEST SALE
IN THE
WORLD.

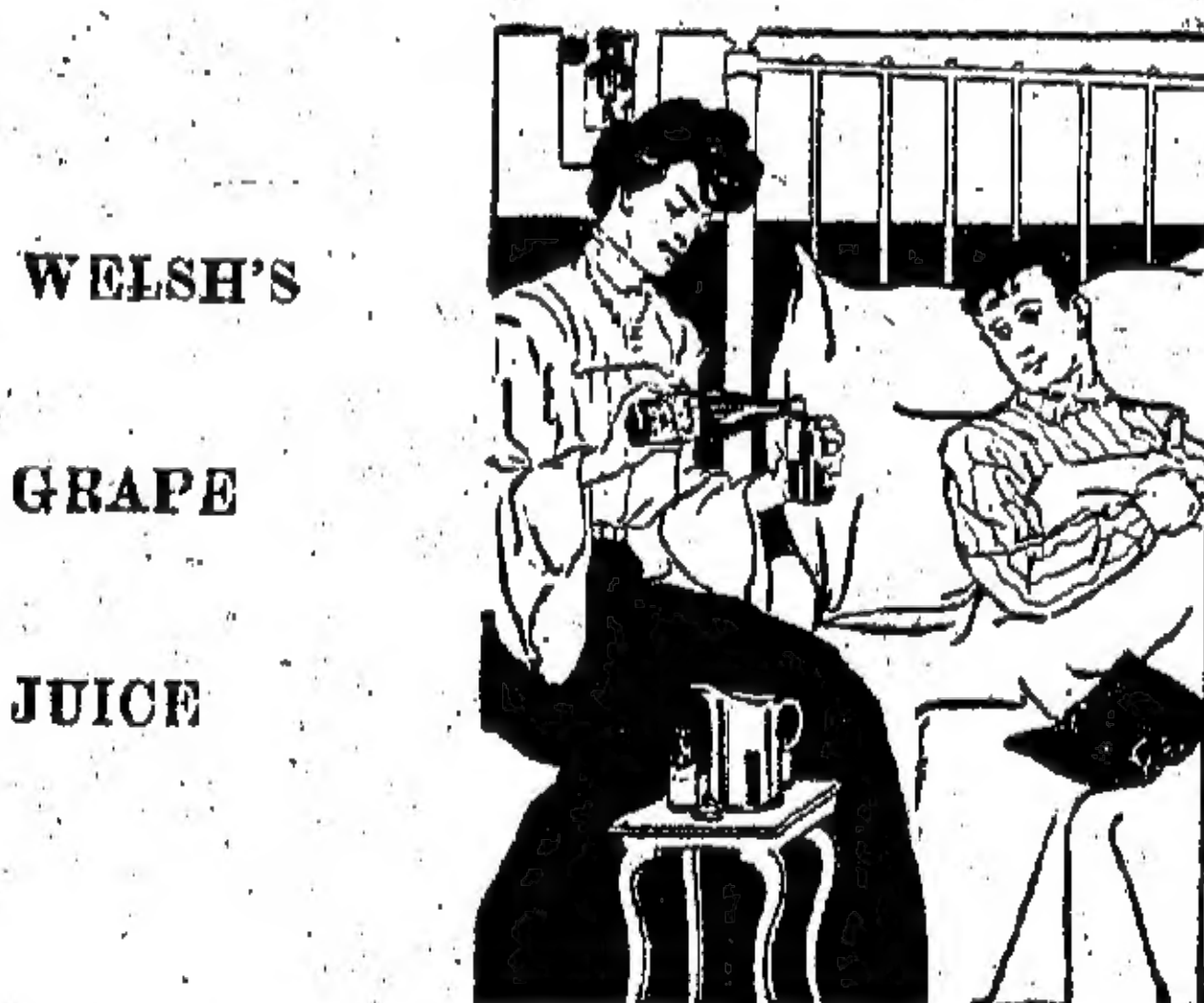
STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 ... For Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 ... For Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
EWAN YEE, Queen's Road Central.
CHEONG TYE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
NATURAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
11, Cairns Road.



WELSH'S
GRAPE
JUICE

PURE
REFRESHING
WHOLE SOME

OBTAINABLE FROM

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

TO-DAY
11 A.M.—Auction of Machinery and Electrical
Goods, at Shamoan, Canton, by Geo. F.
Lammert.

TO-MORROW
9 P.M.—"The Follies" at Theatre Royal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 20th May—Ordinary Annual General
Meeting of Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., at
Hongkong Hotel, 11.30 A.M.
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General
Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd.,
12.30 P.M.

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April 26th.

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